

# SANTA FE GAZETTE.

VOLUME IV.

SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO, MAY 30, 1863.

NUMBER 50 (NEW SERIES)

## ADVERTISEMENTS

To the August Term 1863 of the County of Santa Fe, First Judicial District Court, Territory of New Mexico.  
JAMES H. COLLINS, Plaintiff.  
vs.  
JAMES H. COLLINS, Defendant.  
Assumpsit and Attachment.  
\$2,000.00.  
It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, by affidavit on file in this cause, that the said defendant, James H. Collins, is a non-resident of said Territory, and that process in said cause has not been served upon him, it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made for five consecutive weeks, the last publication to be made at least six weeks before the first day of the next term of said Court, notifying the said defendant of the pending of said cause and requiring him to be and appear before said District Court as he begins and held at the city of Santa Fe, in the said County, on the first Monday of August next, and in said County, on the first Monday of August next, and answer or demur, to the said plaintiff's action herein or judgment will be rendered against him by default and other proceedings had against him as provided by law.  
By order of the Court.  
Witness the Hon. Kirby Benedict, Chief Justice of said Territory and Judge of the First Judicial District Court, and the seal of said Court at Santa Fe, this 21st day of May 1863.  
SAMUEL ELLISON, Clerk.  
No 40. 4.

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## SANTA FE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

"Independent in all things, Neutral in nothing."

JAMES H. COLLINS, PUBLISHER.

JOHN Y. HUNTER, EDITOR.

SANTA FE, SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1863.

## SUBSCRIPTION:

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For the Santa Fe Gazette, The State Government.

The teachings of history come back to us with ten-fold worth, its lessons are invaluable in value, and we obtain from the experience of those who have gone before us, a guide, by which, if we choose, take the best path to secure our own welfare and our happiness.

The question of a State Government is now being agitated in this Territory, and for what good purpose? Is it really for the benefit of the people at large, or to give office to men who are constantly seeking position in new portions of our common Country, after having ridden the political horse to death elsewhere, and hope to get a fresh start in New Mexico? Most likely the latter; for if the question were disinterestedly investigated, it would be found, that the people would be the losers.

Taxation, that terrible Giant who sets so heavily upon the masses, is the giant ugly figure which crushes the poor under its boot, and throws its heavy weight upon those who, striving to earn an honest living, even a subsistence, by individual labor, find themselves at the end of the year, with a load they are not able to carry.

The Federal Government, at this moment, bears the weight of the greater portion of this burden; it needs to this Territory, or appoints from its citizens, the Chief officers, and gives an armed protection; all of which would be lost to the people, under a State Government; and why, when the population is so sparse, and in general so poor, the number of large proprietors so very small, and the interest taken by the intelligent man (loa-bajos del pais) in the affairs of legislation so limited, why should increased taxes be pressed heavily upon the masses, to fill the desire of a few men seeking for place and preferment?

The History of California is filled with warnings to the people (del pais) of New Mexico, to avoid the situation, in which their compatriots of the Southern portion of that State were placed against their will, and the sufferings they endured until very lately, by unjust and heavy taxation, to gratify with office, very needy politicians, who went to that Territory not having the least interest in it, making the avowal, that they would soon return to the East as United States Senators and members of the House of Representatives. This is a fact beyond denial. One man did what he declared he would, on taking leave of James Buchanan, then Secretary of State, en route for California, "when I see you again, I will have returned as an United States Senator," and was fortunate to draw the longest term upon taking his seat in the Senate.

Gold was newly discovered in California in July 1845 by accident, by a man of the First California Battalion of Mounted Riflemen, who had done good service at Los Angeles, during the several days of that place. Marshall's labor opened up to the world, that rich and now flourishing State. A population flowed into the Country in a manner as never before known; but it went to those sections where gold was plenty, where men could make fortunes easily, and quickly return to homes and friends in the East. These men had no interest in the future of California; they cared not for, nor even thought of the thousands of the Spanish race, who born and bred upon the soil, surrounded by their families, their stock and herds, and separated from the American population by natural boundaries wished to live quietly and peaceably by themselves under their own vines and fig trees.

San Francisco, which is destined to equal any of the commercial entrepôts of the East, and is now, the grand mart of the Pacific, was the starting point for all these new comers; from thence they took their way to Sacramento City (then Sutter's Fort) and the Placers of the Richman River. When these began to fail in richness, thousands hastened to the mountains, and wino are now the counties of El Dorado, Nevada, Sierra El Placer, Mokelumne, Tuolumne and others, became populated with roving crowds of men, all hurrying to fill their bags "make his pile," and go home to the East.

About this time a Convention having been called by the Military Governor, General Riley, the politicians commenced their work; and although they had not one particle of right, they were possessed of any property in the Country, they went among the miners seeking votes, and these, claiming the right to vote upon a question of such vital importance to the bonafide Settlers, and who before the conquest, were the owners of the land, thrust the downgrades into the Convention, which was to make a Constitution for the future, and to establish and protect the rights of a fixed population.

That portion of California lying South of Monterey, having an Hispanic Mexican population of nearly 5000, at that time, was feebly represented in numbers in the Convention; yet the Delegates were faithful to their trust, and although they raised their voices and protested against being included in the new State, it was of no avail. They declared that they were an agricultural, rural people, cultivating their grain, vines and fruits; that their property consisted principally in land, which sustained their flocks and herds. They demonstrated that upon this people would fall heavily for a long time, the greatest proportion of the burden of taxation, which they had not the means to pay, without great distress and loss of property. But it was without effect, Justice and right were not present, cupidity was supreme. What the Delegates proved to be true, and some of the Politicians, who had been in the Convention, when upbraided at a late day by the injustice they had done to the South, said, "we could not help it, we wanted the taxes, the miners would not pay any, and we were obliged to have the money," and it has been but a short time, that by an increase of population in the agricultural country, giving them a better representation in the Legislature, that any relief was given to the South.

During the war in California all the fighting of any consequence, took place in the South. At San Pascual, San Diego, and the region in and near to Los Angeles. The people seeing that the tide of immigration from the United States tended entirely to the Northern sections of their Country, declared soon after the commencement of hostilities, their willingness to give up all that part of the Territory lying North of San Luis Obispo, making a dividing line between that place and Monterey; but where the Hispanic, Mexican population resided in the largest numbers, they would not give an inch of Territory; and they defended their soil nobly, fighting bravely till overpowered. Not long after the peace and with feelings still exasperated at the American occupation, they saw a government forced upon them by strangers, who took no interest in their welfare; whereas had justice ruled, the Southern people would have had their wishes granted, would have been left to themselves under a Territorial formation, and have received the fostering care of the United States Government, which they scarcely knew, and immediately have become contented, happy and loyal citizens.

The South remained in this overburdened condition until 1850, when through memorials and the energy of her few representatives, she succeeded in having a bill passed by the Legislature for a separation from the North, with the boundaries as at first proposed, and agreeably with the early wishes of the people, to become a Territory. It was absolutely necessary; the population bore no approximation to that of the North, and although the Mining Counties had very large representations in the Legislature, thousands of wealthy men in the mining districts paid no taxes, whilst the poor natives of the soil, without any increased property from their original condition, were obliged to sustain a large proportion of the immense and extravagant expenses of the State Government without any return for their support, no equivalent for the money they paid into the Treasury. The Constitution of California prohibits the State contracting any debts beyond the sum of \$300,000, yet upon January 1st 1856 the indebtedness had reached over \$4,000,000, with no cash in the Treasury, and her certificates were selling at 40 per cent.

Under the General Government the South would obtain relief and protection, until such time as the population would increase, to enable them to form a State by themselves; with property giving them abundance of means, to carry on a Government of their own; with men for rulers, who would not condemn the interests of those who put them in power. Unfortunately the question which has so long agitated our land, prevented this Bill being presented to Congress.

New Mexico, although it has not had so many difficulties as the South of California, would soon be found in the same condition under a State Government; the want of means and inability to sustain, without distress to the people; and the small return that would be made to them for increased taxation, would create discontent, and check the growth of feelings of loyalty towards the United States. It is said, that complaint is made, at the present day, respecting the local taxes, that they are too great, and in some districts, it is difficult to collect even these. Increase the taxes to support a State Government, and we will pay them the landed proprietors and consumers in general, whose expenses will be quadrupled. The Traders and store keepers will add to the prices for their commodities and the necessities of life, and what is two fold now will be four fold then.

In a climate so changeable, the season of rain so doubtful, the agricultural people must and should receive more thought from the Country at large, than the Cities and Towns, the needs of all pluckers for the benefit of the world and the rest of mankind. They deserve encouragement, rather than to be oppressed by more taxes. An effort should be made to elevate the poorer classes, who are now dragging through an existence, in almost the darkness of night. Let money circulate amongst them pay them cash for their labor, that they may have something else than a few pounds of wheat or corn, to carry to the store, to purchase what they require; let them trade as they please, let the Taxgatherer be seen as seldom as possible, and then to touch lightly upon the small earnings, industry will have an impetus at once, rage will be changed for good clothing, poverty will disappear, and with increasing prosperity, they will soon be able to pay for a State Government.

An increase of Representation in Congress, appears to be the principal argument advanced, in favor of a State formation. What is there that Congress can grant to a State it will not extend to a Territory? If appropriations be sought, the Territory has priority. The question of Internal improvements is one that has caused more discussion than any other save one, that has ever been debated in Congress; and at last, it has been conceded by its opponents, that the Territories have a right to aid from the General Government, while the States have none; the present majority has voted to assist the Pacific Railway in the Border States, and have had the votes of the opposition, solely for this object, the greatest projected work of the kind of the age. Appropriations have been made to open roads in and through Washington and other Territories in the North, surely the same justice will not be denied to New Mexico.

It may be said, that the positions of New Mexico at present and California at the time referred to, are dissimilar. Soberly in the magnitude of the interests to be protected. The majority of the agitators for a change of Government for this Territory, are strangers, citizens from Eastern States and Europeans. How many of these intend to make New Mexico their home and abiding place? few indeed, if we may judge from the past, and what is seen every day; the elect would remain. The men from abroad, who have been here many long years, and have gone through the trials and hardships, incident to founding settlements in the heart of our Continent with its bravest Savages all around them, do not desire a change of Government, they have a full knowledge of the wants of the people, they feel a true interest in their welfare, and are ready, when the time shall come and they (del pais) are prepared for a change, to be the first to grasp every opportunity to carry out the views of the masses; and when this cruel war now raging, forced upon the nation by ambitious politicians, thirsting for power, shall have ended, and the immigration of the hardy Yeomans from the Eastern States, shall have come to settle in the beautiful valleys, bringing wealth, education and industry to New Mexico, then will the land flourish with great fields of golden wheat and waxy corn, and gold will circulate as in former times. Contentment, peace and happiness filling the minds of all her people, the Star of New Mexico would soon be added to the Union of the Flag of the true heart's only home."

## From the Press.

From the Santa Fe, May 16th 1863.

Colonel:

I am gratified to inform you that the Indians at this post begin to manifest a more satisfied and satisfactory spirit than heretofore. Mr. Labadi is uniting in his attention to duty, and has managed to infuse into them a portion of his own energy. A very considerable tract of land is now under irrigation and being rapidly prepared for the reception of cereals and other seeds. Quite a quantity of corn has already sprung up, being three or four inches above ground, and growing fast. The season has proved uncommonly propitious, giving us light rains during part of the day, and warm sun the remainder. Two days ago Ojo Blanco complained to Mr. Labadi, that his people did not wish to work, and that he had exercised his authority in vain. The Agent immediately ordered him to separate all who would not work from those who would in order that they might be known and punished, whereupon the refractory got frightened, gave in and have since labored well. This morning there cannot be less than one hundred and thirty apaches at work in the fields. Our copper colored Native Americans are sorely exercised about the Texans coming. They are by no means desirous of losing the fruit of their labors.

Some twenty Comanches arrived at Anton Chico about ten or twelve days ago, and told Labadi that the Texans, many in number, were in full march for this Territory. They knew all about the Apaches being here, and expressed their determination to come in and make a treaty with them as soon as they returned from their buffalo hunt. Labadi expects them in about a week or two more. The Comanches said, that the Texans or people of Texas, had killed three hundred of their tribe in a late affair. The enemy are represented by them to be approaching by way of the Rio Negro; but I am not aware of the locality of that stream therefore cannot put you on its geography.

Somebody told the Apaches that I was ordered to Fort Stanton with my company, and it was not a little flattering to your humble servant to witness their evident distrust at the intelligence. I really begin to believe myself half Apache.

There is no other news of interest in this capital and therefore take my leave by assuring you of my most distinguished consideration.

CREMONY.

Barnard's Famous Order No. 8.

(From the New York Herald, of the 22d.)

We have come into possession, in a very mysterious manner, of a document purporting to be a copy of General Barnard's famous Order No. 8, referred to so prominently in the report of the Congressional Committee on the Conduct of the War. There is something exceedingly strange in the whole affair, and nothing stranger in any part of it than in the mode of our coming into possession of the document. Where did it come from? Who knows? It may be that Senator Wade, who is said to be quite a good sort of person in his social intercourse, has taken this mode of supplying what has been regarded as a hiatus in the history of the war. It may be that Secretary Stanton, in some of the leisure moments that he permits himself to enjoy, in the intermission of his labors, has thought proper to furnish it to us. Or it may even be that it has come from some of the radicals, who wished to see the famous order printed in a good Union newspaper. But, from whatever quarter it came, here is the document:

(GENERAL ORDER NO. 8.)

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, January 23, 1863.

First.—General Joseph E. Hooker, Major General of Volunteers and Brigadier General of the United States Army, having been guilty of unjust and unnecessary criticisms of the actions of his superior officers and of the authorities, and having, by the general tone of his conversation, endeavored to create distrust in the minds of officers who have associated with him, and having, by omission, and otherwise, made reports and statements which were calculated to create incorrect impressions, and for habitually speaking in disparaging terms of other officers, is hereby dismissed the service of the United States, as a man unfit to hold an important commission during a crisis like the present, when so much patience, charity, confidence, consideration and patriotism are due from every soldier in the field.

This order is issued subject to the approval of the President of the United States.

Second.—Brigadier General W. T. H. Brooks, commanding 1st Division, 6th Army Corps, for complaining of the policy of the Government, and for using language tending to demoralize his command, is subject to the approval of the President of the United States, dismissed from the military service of the United States.

Third.—Brigadier General John Newton, commanding 3d Division, 6th Army Corps, and Brigadier General John Cochrane, commanding 1st Brigade, 2d Division, 6th Army Corps, for going to the President of the United States with criticisms upon the plans of his commanding officer, are, subject to the approval of the President, dismissed from the military service of the United States.

Fourth.—It being evident that the following named officers can be of no further service to this army, they are hereby relieved from duty, and will report in person without delay to the Adjutant General of the United States Army:

Major General W. R. Franklin, commanding 1st Major Division.

Major General W. F. Smith, commanding 6th Army Corps.

Brigadier General Samuel D. Sturgis, commanding 2d Division 9th Army Corps.

Brigadier General Edward Ferrero, commanding 2d Brigade, 2d Division, 9th Army Corps.

Brigadier General John Cochrane, commanding 1st Brigade, 2d Division, 6th Army Corps.

Lieutenant Colonel J. H. Taylor, Acting Adjutant General Right Grand Division.

By command of

MAJOR GENERAL A. R. BURNSIDE.

Lewis Richmond,

Assistant Adjutant General.

The following statement is made by the Committee on the Conduct of the War:

"Gen. Burnside states that, beside the inclemency of the weather, there was another powerful reason for abandoning the movement—viz: the almost universal feeling among his general officers against it. Some of those officers freely gave vent to their feelings in the presence of their inferiors. In consequence of this, and also what had taken place during the battle of Fredericksburg, &c., Gen. Burnside directed an order to be issued, which he styled General Order No. 8. That

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From the Santa Fe, May 16th 1863.

Colonel:

I am gratified to inform you that the Indians at this post begin to manifest a more satisfied and satisfactory spirit than heretofore. Mr. Labadi is uniting in his attention to duty, and has managed to infuse into them a portion of his own energy. A very considerable tract of land is now under irrigation and being rapidly prepared for the reception of cereals and other seeds. Quite a quantity of corn has already sprung up, being three or four inches above ground, and growing fast. The season has proved uncommonly propitious, giving us light rains during part of the day, and warm sun the remainder. Two days ago Ojo Blanco complained to Mr. Labadi, that his people did not wish to work, and that he had exercised his authority in vain. The Agent immediately ordered him to separate all who would not work from those who would in order that they might be known and punished, whereupon the refractory got frightened, gave in and have since labored well. This morning there cannot be less than one hundred and thirty apaches at work in the fields. Our copper colored Native Americans are sorely exercised about the Texans coming. They are by no means desirous of losing the fruit of their labors.

Some twenty Comanches arrived at Anton Chico about ten or twelve days ago, and told Labadi that the Texans, many in number, were in full march for this Territory. They knew all about the Apaches being here, and expressed their determination to come in and make a treaty with them as soon as they returned from their buffalo hunt. Labadi expects them in about a week or two more. The Comanches said, that the Texans or people of Texas, had killed three hundred of their tribe in a late affair. The enemy are represented by them to be approaching by way of the Rio Negro; but I am not aware of the locality of that stream therefore cannot put you on its geography.

Somebody told the Apaches that I was ordered to Fort Stanton with my company, and it was not a little flattering to your humble servant to witness their evident distrust at the intelligence. I really begin to believe myself half Apache.

There is no other news of interest in this capital and therefore take my leave by assuring you of my most distinguished consideration.

CREMONY.

Barnard's Famous Order No. 8.

(From the New York Herald, of the 22d.)

We have come into possession, in a very mysterious manner, of a document purporting to be a copy of General Barnard's famous Order No. 8, referred to so prominently in the report of the Congressional Committee on the Conduct of the War. There is something exceedingly strange in the whole affair, and nothing stranger in any part of it than in the mode of our coming into possession of the document. Where did it come from? Who knows? It may be that Senator Wade, who is said to be quite a good sort of person in his social intercourse, has taken this mode of supplying what has been regarded as a hiatus in the history of the war. It may be that Secretary Stanton, in some of the leisure moments that he permits himself to enjoy, in the intermission of his labors, has thought proper to furnish it to us. Or it may even be that it has come from some of the radicals, who wished to see the famous order printed in a good Union newspaper. But, from whatever quarter it came, here is the document:

(GENERAL ORDER NO. 8.)

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, January 23, 1863.

First.—General Joseph E. Hooker, Major General of Volunteers and Brigadier General of the United States Army, having been guilty of unjust and unnecessary criticisms of the actions of his superior officers and of the authorities, and having, by the general tone of his conversation, endeavored to create distrust in the minds of officers who have associated with him, and having, by omission, and otherwise, made reports and statements which were calculated to create incorrect impressions,